

PARIS SECRECY

Noted Publishers and Admen Applaud the Former President at Ayer Jubilee

FIRM IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

Peace Conference Held Justified in Withholding Delicate Discussions

The policy of secrecy adopted by the Peace Conference was defended by former President Taft in an address at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of N. W. Ayer & Son, which was commemorated by a banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel last night.

More than 700 men, women and children attended the affair, including many nationally known advertising men, publishers and leaders in varied fields of publicity.

The keynote of the meeting was that advertising is the greatest constructive force in the world today, and that it is capable of adjusting every ill in human society.

Speakers included, in addition to Mr. Taft, F. Wayland Ayer, the head and founder of the firm, which served as toastmaster; Edward W. Bok, editor of the Ladies Home Journal; Lafayette Young, former United States Senator from Iowa; and many others.

In introducing Mr. Taft, Mr. Ayer declared: "He has been President of the United States, but is bigger than that now. He is a man of peace."

Mr. Taft traced the value of publicity in building up morale and showed instances in which free speech and free press had prevented the enslavement of nations.

He first thing those who control a government do is to suppress publicity, he said.

"Publicity, or rather its suppression, has figured largely in the history of our own country and in international affairs. The constitutional convention presided over by George Washington conducted its proceedings in private. The journals of this historic-making convention remained under cover until 1846, when they finally reached the State Department. The same method of cautious procedure was followed by the statesmen in the Quebec conference. New drafts of the constitution of Canada, various constitutions were interested and it was not deemed wise to let many of them know the contents of the document until a full discussion cleared the way for a finished draft.

"So it is today with the Peace Conference in Versailles. There was a demand from the newspapers for a free and open meeting. What was the result? The conference that were openly conducted in international affairs, curiously enough, were not. But the importance of them to be done and are being done are thus quoted, are glad to take back their published words following a full discussion."

Referring to Mr. Ayer, the ex-president said the guests that they were honoring a man who had made advertising a science. It requires reiteration, he said, to get an idea into the head of the average American citizen. He is today busy with the affairs of life to bother much with anything else. The psychology of advertising, he pointed out, was to challenge the attention of the public, to reach, and having attained this, to hold it.

Four Hundred Co-workers Present More than 400 Ayer employees were there, but not as employees. They were there as co-workers of F. Wayland Ayer, who for fifty years has stood at the helm of the nation's greatest advertising agency.

Said Mr. Ayer: "We have learned that advertising can do much more and bigger things than merely to sell goods. Today advertising educates people regarding political situations, industrial crises and social development. In these latter years there has, however, come what advertising has long recognized as a new and important phase of its work. That advertising is not a subject of debate, for in fifty years the N. W. Ayer & Son Agency has placed \$100,000,000 of orders in various publications of the United States.

In a nutshell, that statement tells the story of the company that last night celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It is a story of a company that has grown from a small business to a great one, and that has been a part of the nation's progress.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES DIES

Famous Scientist Noted for Chemical Discoveries and Inventions

London, April 5.—Sir William Crookes, the famous chemist and physicist, died here yesterday. Sir William was born in London on June 17, 1832. He was educated at the Royal College of Chemistry, becoming an assistant professor there in 1851. In 1861 he discovered the element thallium. Later he constructed the radiometer, which in turn led him to his famous researches on the phenomena produced by the discharge of electricity through vacuum.

He wrote and edited various works on chemistry and chemical technology and his later years were spent in considerable attention to psychic phenomena. He was knighted in 1904 and was the recipient of many honors from scientific societies in Europe. He married in 1858 Miss, daughter of W. Humphrey, of Burlington. She died in 1915. Four sons and one daughter survive him.

STOPS RURAL AUTO MAIL

Postoffice Department Says Service in South Jersey Has Failed

SOFTER PEACE TERMS SHOW THROUGH VEIL

Bolshevism and Politics Have Altered Allied Demands Since Return of President—League-of-Nations Plan Undergoes No Drastic Changes

CONFLICTING reports from Paris and the blanket of secrecy over the proceedings have made it impossible to learn definitely what the peace delegates have been doing, but the most dependable information indicates a tendency toward Allied powers to grant more liberal terms to Germany. The development in the conference since the return of President Wilson on March 12, 1919, has been to make the terms of the peace more liberal. Just how far the Soviet barge has driven the peace remains uncertain for many days, as the necessity for an early peace with Germany entails quick and specific decisions. Political aspirations of the Entente nations have also handled the helm, and these have directed the bark toward perilous shoals at intervals.

The President's chief problem has been to keep the terms in respectable conformity to the public opinion. He has found both European politics and the Red crisis running counter to his purpose. Wilson returned to a stage set for a rigid exacting program, the creation of a Rhenish republic, affording France virtually a boundary at the Rhine, a Polish corridor to the Baltic Sea, and the European favorability to the new states which the Allies intended to create in Central Europe under the Wilson principle of self-determination. Wilson says the setting has materially changed.

Recognizing that a harsh peace would light the fuse of Bolshevism in Germany, the American delegation has estimated the total of reparations at \$120,000,000, and the President applauded them. There were indications that the American view would not prevail, but with a Red empire from the Baltic to Vladivostok becoming a possibility, the Allies saw the expediency of silencing down their fiercer demands. The Entente preferred a stronger, and more certain, reducing territorial ambitions, has increased indemnities, but not proportionately, for the demands of the various nations. The total of reparations in figures and still hold Teuton Bolshevism in leash. Three billion is a high maximum.

The reflex move for a high indemnity exactly suited England, whose territorial bled had been batted for nothing more than the colonial possessions which will remain under her control under the mandatory system.

Present indications are that the terms will leave the amount of indemnities blank and permit this to be settled by a commission in two years, thus avoiding the present danger of creating opposition in the Allied nations, although Germany may be suspicious of the indefinite penalties. This plan has not been adopted.

The Rhenish Republic Falls The Rhenish republic sought by France was the object of the peace conference. It may be substituted by French control of the Sarre Valley and its industry for an

German Treaty Nearly Finished

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shorn of all its diplomatic moieties, what Albert told the council of four might be summarized thus: The time of promises has passed. If Belgium is to live the council must act. The Associated Press is at pains to state that three questions of vital importance to the re-establishment of Belgium, financially, economically and politically, were discussed. The first question was the advance to Belgium of about 10,000,000,000 francs; the second, the exportation to Belgium from England and the United States of the raw materials for the production of pig-iron to Belgium of the left bank of the Scheldt and Limburg.

After the departure of the Germans the ministry of finance sent out an urgent appeal to holders of German marks to deposit them in the banks. The amount was estimated to be about 2,000,000,000. Belgium was not prepared to accept the bill. The amount sought. Eight billion marks passed through the banks' windows into the vaults. The banks were unable to redeem this amount in paper, and the result was merely given receipts, stating that a certain amount of marks were held to their credit until such time as financial arrangements could be made to return them.

The payment of an immediate indemnity by Germany was relied upon to enable repayment for these deposits. The indemnity was to be in the form of gold. Depositors cannot draw against these credits, with the result that some 10,000,000,000 francs are idle, as the banks are paying no interest on such deposits.

Allies Rush Aid to Murmansk Army

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NEW WAR PLANS BY FINE MINISTER

Socialist Chief of Military Office Urges Army for Next Conflict

FIGHT FOR PROVINCES

Herr Noske Advocates Plan to Harden and Strengthen People

Paris, April 5.—The proposed limitation of German armaments has at present for the Germans largely an academic interest, as the dependable forces that the state and private enterprise have been able to raise by an incessant advertising campaign and offers of good pay and bonuses to volunteer, do not reach the lowest figure mentioned in reports as to the size of the army to be allowed Germany by the Peace Conference, according to the latest advice from Germany.

The Socialists, in addition, retain their old objections to militarism and are not enthusiastic about even the proposed popular militia on the Swiss model.

Wants Army for 'New War' An exception to the general Socialist attitude, however, is furnished by the Socialist war minister, Gustav Noske, who has expressed the opinion that, in the event of an unfavorable peace, which he anticipates, the army should be organized as quickly as possible to a state of the highest efficiency for a new war.

A beginning should be made, in the belief of Herr Noske, in the organization of the militia and army side by side, with which should go a campaign for the hardening and strengthening of the will of the nation, so as to give the coming generation more time out of doors and the encouragement of open air exercises and sports.

Then, in case the time should come when a new army must be raised for a new war, the material for the new army would be better than that of the old.

Control of R. R.'s Halted Industry

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Buenos Ayres there were 50,000 children studying English. A Remedy for Bolshevism He suggested, as a means of crushing Bolshevism, the use of the Central High School in the children in the schools in the languages.

The value of "informal" physical training was discussed by William Stecher, director of physical education in the public schools. He said that informal training was a great factor in the Allies winning the war, as the raw material of the character of the citizen that any other branch of modern study.

Dr. W. T. Taggart, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Chemistry and the War." He said that the color industry has come to this country to stay as a result of the war. In 1914 the United States exported \$12,000,000 worth of dyes, and in 1917 \$7,000,000 worth. Today we can make over 200 different colors in our color dye.

Merchandise Corp. Killed

Corporal Frederick W. Grigg, of Merchandise, N. J., was killed in the Argentine Forest while serving as a volunteer dispatch bearer. His brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grigg, 46 West Chestnut avenue, Merchandise, have been notified of their son's death.

LEAGUE IS AHEAD IN NATIONAL POLL

718 Newspaper Editors Favor, 181 Oppose and 478 Are Undecided

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN

Vote in Cities Gives Big Lead for Proposed Nations' Plan

Through the medium of the newspapers, the Literary Digest has conducted a national poll of sentiment on the proposed league of nations. Letters were written to editors of all the newspapers in the country, and 1377 replies were received.

Of these, 718 were unconditionally in favor of the plan for a league of nations, 181 were opposed to it and 478 either had not formed an opinion or required certain changes in the international covenant before they would support it.

"Commenting on the nature of the replies received, the Literary Digest says: "An editor in Oregon replied by telegram. Many took the trouble to hunt them out and send them on subject, a majority filled in the space allotted for remarks. Even the questions, while capable of answer by a mere yes or no, called forth strong feeling. Running through the great mass of the replies you have the sensation of touching something hot. But you grasp a fine sense of responsibility on the editors' part. In reporting local sentiment, few betray haste or impulsiveness. You meet repeatedly the phrase, 'as far as I can ascertain, or 'Probably yes.'"

Mentioning the last of the ballots sent in to the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER in its recent canvass of sentiment on the question in Philadelphia brings the total vote in this city to 7839 for and 4894 against the present plan. Sentiment as indicated by the ballots sent into the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER offices differs from the street canvass that was made in hotels, factories, etc.

In the balloting the majority favoring the league of nations runs nearly to one. In the personal canvass made by reporters the majority in favor was not nearly so large.

Peace Board Seeks Man Not Too 'Red'

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formerly hated the very name of Lenine nor whisper it with satisfaction and say he has grown more conservative. General Smuts's mission to Hungary is an effort to find and uphold some kind of radical socialism just short of Bolshevism.

The conference is seeking the least common multiple of all the radical factors entering the situation in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia and other states now tottering toward revolution. The revolutionists in Hungary reported to be of that brand are standing half way between Paris and Moscow with an eye on each place and ready to make a bargain with either of the capitals that seems to be most promising. General Smuts in going there is conveniently placed to keep in touch with the revolutionary movements in Germany and Russia.

Mild Revolution Sought

The hope of the Peace Conference seems to be that revolution, when it comes to Germany, may be like the revolution in Hungary—something short of Bolshevism. Independent Socialism perhaps is ready to make peace with the Paris conference.

A POE OF IRELAND

THE SAD YEARS SUNG BY AN IRISHWOMAN

Poems of Dora Sigerson, Who Died Heartbroken During the World War

Long before the Celtic renaissance opened to the dawning of a new light with Standish O'Grady, Lady Gregory, Yeats, A. E., and John M. Synge, the name of Dora Sigerson was recognized as that of an authentic poet by lovers of poetry not only in her loved native Ireland but also in Great Britain and the United States. Over the years she produced in slender quantity, but with a surety of quality up to the time of her lamented death in January, 1918, now "The Sad Years" joins "The Troubadour" and "Poems and Ballads" as the chief of her best work.

For these poems, written during that part of her life that lapped over the great war, are the stuff of poetry; they respond to every touchstone with the ring of mingled poetic gold. That is to say they are poetry both of real metal and poetry of high craftsmanship.

That other Irish poetess, Katherine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson) in an introductory tribute speaks of her as "Her beautiful poetry, essential poetry, always with a passionate emotion to give it wings." She loved Erin with a great love, and Dublin and the coast, the music, its melody, its mirth, its melancholy, its mysticism, Mrs. Hinkson says: "No one will say she was not happy in her English life, but her heart was very lonely, and she longed for Ireland. The illusion is to her happy marriage with the well-known English critic and editor, Clement Shorter, and her residence in London, the heart of a subtle breakdown, which after a happy and healthful life and she attributed it to her intense and isolated suffering over Ireland's plight, the withholding in 1914 of hard-worked money and the tragic events of Easter week, 1916. 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